



# THE RIO NEWS.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 5TH, 1900.

NUMBER 23

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OUVIDOR 67

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## Official Directory

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Caixa 352

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## WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Work on the Talcahuano fortifications has been suspended.

—Chili is sending troops to strengthen the force now maintained in the Peruvian province of Tacna.

—A Lima telegram says the Chilean authorities are suppressing Peruvian newspapers in the province of Atica.

—In Bolivia forced loans are to be levied upon the people to cover losses sustained in the last revolution. Bolivia is a good country to avoid about this time.

—Another Bolivian expedition has left for the Rio Acre district to re-establish order there. The difficulty is that the journey is so long and arduous that a force is worn out and dissipated before it can reach its destination.

—A La Paz telegram of the 4th inst. says that Bolivia has purchased 60 cannon and 50,000 rifles, and is organizing an army of 20,000 men. The outlook for peace and prosperity in South America is not as favorable as one could wish.

—Strong opposition to the foreign policy of President Riazuriz is making its appearance in Chili, which means trouble in the future. The President is conservative and conciliatory, and this is displeasing to the Chilean jingoes, who want war and war contracts.

—For some unexplained reason or another, the newsvendors of Santiago de Chile have gone out on strike. The telegrams to hand on Sunday informed us that the editors of the principal papers had to go out into the streets and cry their journals themselves. After a long night's work on a morning paper, we admire their pluck, but we fancy one brazen-throated newswoman would give a dozen of them points and win hands down.

## RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—The French ports have now been closed against the importation of Argentine cattle by a decree signed on Saturday last.

—Of the 111,003 immigrants arriving in Argentina last year 53,293 were Italians 19,798 Spaniards, 2,473 French, 1,696 Russians, 950 Austrians, 732 Germans, 477 English, etc.

—The importation of Argentine cattle has again been authorized in Uruguay. This is good news as it means that the pest amongst the cattle has died out with the cold weather, and the "jeamara" consignment stands no danger of being repented in like disastrous circumstances.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires dated the 2nd inst. says that 20 days having passed without a case of bubonic pest having occurred in Rosario de Santa Fe, that port has now been officially declared clean. The Montevideo authorities have also removed quarantine from vessels arriving from Argentine ports.

—The improvement in the value of the Brazilian currency during the past few months has been considerable, and the Fluminenses are disposed to give themselves airs over the misguided rulers of this country who were not content to let well alone, and leave the currency to rise to its original issue value. While we have abandoned in despair the hope of seeing our dollar at par, Brazil is steadily burning its paper, and talks of bringing mil reis back to par. A considerable way has still to be travelled, however. The Indian government did not find it convenient to bring the rupee back to its original value; and a finer Brazil has had a little experience of mil reis about 13 or 14. For some little period, it will be time to talk.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—A telegram from Buenos Aires on the 29th ult. says that all ships from Rio are admitted into that port free of quarantine, that bring a sanitary inspector on board, who declares that no case of bubonic pest has occurred on the voyage, or has been suspected in transit. That is a good and wise regulation, although we fear from the meagre terms of the telegram and the ineptness of the inspectors that it will not be found to work well with stern and practical English commanders. Only the mails are to be brought by mail steamers from Rio and the inspectors are to board the ship from a clean port. As Rio is declared dirty, and the first mailboat call is in Montevideo for mail steamers to Buenos Aires, where is the inspector to join the ship, and what length of time will he have for making a thorough inspection?

—The Buenos Aires *Review* relates the following amusing story:—

—Amongst the curiosities accumulated by an imperial officer lately on a horse-buying tour through the colonies on behalf of the British government, not the least in his estimation is the following letter from a large Queensland grazing farmer. It runs:—

—A Dear Sir.—I have the honour to inform you that I am a well-known and successful breeder in these parts. I have as fine an assortment of animals now on hand waiting inspection as ever looked through a bridle. I can supply you with horses fitted for cavalry, artillery, and infantry. But I think my speciality is in the *hors de combat*, as the French soldiers call it, which means officers' war horse or charger. If you will give me a call I am sure we will be able to make a deal, as my prices are more reasonable than any of my neighbours. If you would drop a line to the above address I could meet you at the station, and drive you in the buggy.

(The next we hear this enterprising breeder will be selling *hors d'œuvre* as trained hunters and hurdle jumpers.—*Ed. News*.)

—A cold wave has already swept over the River Plate region and overcoats have become indispensable. Here in Brazil we can comfortably dispense with overcoats from one end of the year to the other, unless our blood has become very thin through long residence. This only applies to our colony, for with the thermometer at 70 degrees in the morning, the natives produce and wear their ponchos and overcoats.

—We see by the telegrams that reached us about the end of last month that General Mitre has published his book on American languages. The venerable Argentine statesman has proved himself as much at home with the pen as the sword and has won laurels with both weapons. We hope to have an opportunity of reviewing his latest work as soon as we can get hold of a copy. His "Historia de Belgrano," "Historia de San Martin" occupy honored places on our bookshelves, which we would like to supplement with his latest work. General Mitre will complete his 79th birthday this month, if we are not mistaken.

—We are pleased to see that one South American republic at least has taken to heart the considerations which we have more than once expounded in connection with quarantine, though be it understood that we take no credit to ourselves for having converted the republic to our views. Far from it. When we suggest that it might be well, as quarantine was such a boon to all countries, to enforce the connection with every infectious disease, we had a lingering hope that such drastic steps would prove the *reductio ad absurdum* of quarantine, if only they were thoroughly carried out. But we had no idea they would ever be enforced. However, Paraguay may not be very commercial, but she is at least logical. Her authorities have quarantined one vessel for tuberculosis and another for influenza, ten days in the one case, and three days in the other. This at least has the merit of thoroughness, and if the precedent is followed, it is clear that no vessel in the future can hope to escape quarantine. Hence a regular staff will be kept at work, and trade will flourish with great vigour.—*Review*, Buenos Aires.

—We note that the *Standard*, as quoted by our colleague the *Standard*, is disposed to take a rosier view of the country's prospects, derived apparently from an uncorrected perusal of the late financial minister's *Memoria*. It is to be hoped that no one will be deluded into imagining that the outlook at the present time is at all favourable. The weather has been unfavourable for almost everything since the beginning of the year; and the present very cold weather will bear hardly on animals which are weakened by foot-and-mouth disease. A great deal of maize was lost by the drought in summer, and, another portion, by heavy rains and moist weather, and prices for wheat and maize are not too encouraging. Neither can it be said that wool prospects are exceptionally good, and as for next year's harvest, the reports from various places in the north that locusts have been seen in unusually large numbers cause us to tremble even for wheat. It may be necessary to expend again as much money as has before been spent in the combating of the plague; and the treasury is in no condition to meet exceptional calls. In the face of all these dangers, it would be surprising to find any one prepared to contend that all is going well, and that the maintenance of the dollar in the vicinity of par may be counted upon with confidence.—*Review*, Buenos Aires, May 27.

## THE OUTLOOK.

In a letter from Paris, dealing with the present situation in Europe, the eminent critic Max Nordau says:—What a glorious spectacle Europe presents only twelve months after the chimera Peace Congress at La Haye. On all sides the same tale; hatred, homicidal anger, national hostilities, an unquenchable desire among all the peoples to throw themselves on some neighbour in order to ravage, burn and kill. Governments threaten, and the nations approve. Those who denounce these madnesses are a small minority, and they are treated as cowards and traitors. Men of the highest intellect share the virtual cannibalism of the mob, and talents of all classes join the unlettered majority in uttering cries of death and rapine. (He here makes some trenchant remarks about the rabid jingoism into which Rudyard Kipling has fallen.)... What encouragement does our civilisation offer to the apostles of peace? The governments regard them with an evil eye. In the military monarchies they are persecuted, in the republics they are despised. The few journals which serve a peaceful propaganda, vegetate in obscurity, and probably have not 5,000 subscribers all the world over, whilst it has been sufficient for one single London paper, the *Daily Mail*, to raise the standard of war to attain, in some four weeks, a circulation of over a million!

All of which above is merely equivalent to saying that the whole civilised world is at present unfortunately afflicted with an epidemic of jingoism and of militarism—the two things are very much akin, and it is difficult to say which is the more abominable or the more contrary to progress. We fear that the disease—like a bad boil—will have to come to a head and burst, before it is likely to be cured. Meanwhile the clock of progress goes steadily backward. Military Europe is less civilised and less Christian to-day than it was thirty years ago, and even England has caught the fatal infection and will be drawn into the maelstrom.—*Montevideo Times*.

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Capital paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve fund..... 600,000

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**THE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halévy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rua da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital. . . . . £ 1,500,000  
Realized do . . . . . 900,000  
Reserve fund . . . . . 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Paris, 16, rue Halévy, Parombeco, Paris, Santos,  
S. Paulo, Buenos Aires, Montevideo, Rosario,  
Montevideo and Paysandé.

DRAWS ON:—

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.

Banco de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.

Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.

And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Farmers Loan and Trust Company.—NEW YORK

First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

**THE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**

HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORCATE ST.

London E. C.

Capital..... £ 1,000,000  
Idem paid up..... 500,000  
Reserve fund..... 840,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro:

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO  
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and  
Rio Grande do Sul.

Draws on its Head Office in London:

The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine &amp; Co., LONDON.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler &amp; Co., PARIS.

HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Rossi &amp; Co.,

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and  
transacts every description of banking business.**BANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRÉSIL.**

Established in Paris on the 2nd October 1856 by the  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris and the Société  
Générale pour favoriser le développement du Com-  
merce et de l'Industrie en France.

AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs. 10,000,000 (Ten million francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office,  
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-  
ris, and agencies.  
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-  
veloppement du Commerce et de  
l'Industrie en France, and agencies  
Heine & Co., Paris.  
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(Union Bank of London, Limited,  
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Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg,  
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and their correspondents.  
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Opens accounts current.  
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C. Blum,

Manager.

**DAIRY MACHINERY**

Afa-Loyal Separators

Agents:—HOPKINS, CAUSER &amp; HOPKINS

75, RUA THEOPHILO OTTONI, 75

RIO DE JANEIRO

**BANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL**

Realized Capital. . Rs. 101,245,800\$000

N. B. This capital to be

reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with  
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund . . . Rs. 17,480,078\$736

Profits in suspense . . Rs. 11,156,739\$835

on 30th April 1900.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO

9, Rua da Alfandega.

Agencies at Pará, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco  
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro  
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

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London &amp; County Banking Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Baring Brothers &amp; Co. Ltd.

Messrs. Hottinguer &amp; Co. LONDON.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal HAMBURG.

Opens accounts current; LONDON.

Pays interest on deposits for fixed periods.

Executes orders for purchases and sales of

stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every

description of banking business.

From The Daily London, April 26.

**THE MISUNDERSTANDINGS OF**

W.A.R.

(Continued from our last.)

I cannot enter into all the cases of alleged  
treachery, but the investigations I have made  
induce me to suspect that most of them can  
be explained away.

People in England seem to imagine that a  
field of battle is like an English cricket field,  
where every performer is aware of what another  
does, and where all can be controlled by a  
single will. It is really far otherwise; it  
extends over many miles, and, strange as it  
may seem, the failure or successes of the right  
flank are often known in England before their  
commanders on the left are aware of what has  
occurred. For instance, during the days pre-  
ceding the attack on Spion Kop, the troops on  
the left were constantly engaged, we could  
hear the perpetual rattle of musketry and  
Maxims, and the frequent bursting of shells;  
we were lying quite idle during those days,  
and, needless to say, we were most anxious to  
find out if victory was inclining in our favour.

Sometimes the direction of the sound seemed  
to indicate that the enemy was being pressed  
back, and sometimes the reverse; occasionally  
with glasses we could see the movements of  
the troops, but we could obtain no certain in-  
formation, and, indeed, it was not till the  
fighting was over that we heard what had  
happened. Operations are now carried on  
over such vast areas that not only battalion  
commanders but generals are ignorant of what  
is proceeding beyond the immediate front;  
indeed, in very many instances private soldiers  
set for themselves without direction, and  
without control. This is so to an even greater  
extent with the Boers, who are not under such  
strict discipline, and have few officers. It will  
often, therefore, happen that men occupying  
a trench may be hard pressed by an advancing  
enemy, and the fire becomes so severe that  
some of them make up their minds to sur-  
render; one puts up a white flag unknown to  
any but his immediate neighbours, and the  
attacking party rises to advance, coming im-  
mediately under full view, not only of those  
who have surrendered, but of numbers of others  
on each flank, who have never dreamed of  
surrender, and who may be a mile distant,  
the advancing party is met by a hail of bullets,  
men fall on all sides and curse their treach-  
erous enemies in front; whereas, in truth, they  
have been hit by bullets from distant places.  
It is impossible, nowadays, to know where  
bullets come from; smokeless powder and long  
range fire will render the use of the white flag  
very difficult and dangerous in future.

On January 25th, the day after the retirement  
from Spion Kop, that hill was by mutual  
consent, regarded as neutral ground, and our  
stretcher-bearers were hard at work removing  
the wounded and burying the dead. The next  
morning we could see a number of men still  
apparently working on the hill, but the distance  
was too great to make out for certain  
what they were doing. Sometimes it appeared  
that they were building walls, and as it was  
undesirable that the enemy should be allowed  
to erect fortifications, a few of the gunners  
proposed to shell them. On consideration,  
however, this was not done as it was thought  
possible that they might be still engaged in  
grave digging; indeed, it could not be exactly  
determined that they were not our own men.

As we watched, however, saw a shell from  
a battery near the river burst over the most  
crowded spot and scatter them in all direc-  
tions. Half an hour afterwards a Boer horse-  
man rode towards our position carrying a white  
flag and bearing a letter to the General; accord-  
ing to custom he was stopped at the outposts  
and the letter taken. In conversation, while  
waiting for an answer, he remarked that some  
shots had been fired at him by an advanced  
post, and that he had at one time thought of  
turning back, but as he was not hit he finally

decided to push on. The Boer General stated  
in the letter, that our stretcher-bearers had  
buried the dead so insufficiently that his men  
had been completing the task till shelled by  
our guns. He offered to continue the work or  
to allow a party of our men to be sent up if we  
preferred it; in either case the hill must be  
temporarily neutral. The latter plan was agreed  
on, and the messenger mounted his horse to  
return, but found it quite lame. On exami-  
nation we found that he had not escaped as  
free from our advanced post as he imagined,  
and that his horse had been hit in the foot;  
the bullet cutting a groove in the hoof, appar-  
ently without doing much damage. Of course  
we all regretted the incident very much and  
offered our apologies; but he did not appear  
to think much of it and said those accidents  
must sometimes occur. He spoke English  
perfectly and bid us good-bye; but he had  
hardly returned when another shell from the  
same battery burst on the hill again scattering  
the workers. This was a very unfortunate  
coincidence, but the fact was that we were not  
in signalling communication, and had not been  
able to inform that battery of the agreement.  
Later on an explanation was offered, and the  
Boer leader at once accepted it as sufficient.  
Had the sides been reversed, I should to think  
of the abuse and the accusations of "foul treach-  
ery" that would have been poured on the  
heads of our enemies.

There have been such a number of white flag  
incidents that, even if I had been able to  
obtain information about each case, I could  
not quote them all here; but I will give an  
instance which has not hitherto been men-  
tioned, to show that the faults are not always  
on the side of our enemies.

The day before the attack on Spion Kop two  
Boers advanced along the top of that hill  
waving a large white flag. I watched them  
till they arrived near the southernmost point,  
where they halted for a few moments, holding  
the flag high in the air to attract the attention  
of our troops. I concluded that they wished  
to make some communication to the General,  
but at this moment one of our field guns  
dropped a shell on the very spot on which  
they stood. It was a remarkably good shot,  
and the men immediately disappeared,  
whether killed or not I cannot say. Three  
more shells were fired in rapid succession, and  
they were not seen again. There was no  
question as to what they were aimed at, as  
that part of the hill had never been shelled  
before, and never was again; but, indeed,  
there was no attempt at concealment, and  
the gunners were rather pleased at their good  
shooting. It was an extremely foolish action,  
and could not possibly serve any purpose;  
there was no fighting of any sort in that  
neighbourhood or on that flank of the army,  
and for several days there had been nothing  
but interminable shelling by our guns, to  
which the Boers had never replied. It could  
not be to prevent the enemy observing our  
position, as the place had always been held  
by their pickets, and they continued on it till  
driven off by our infantry next day. But it  
only shows what thoughtless folly men—even  
officers—can sometimes beguile of, and warns  
us that we should not too hastily raise an  
outray against Boer wickedness and treachery  
till all the facts of the case have been carefully  
examined and considered. The Boer may not  
always be very clean, but he is not all bad,  
or nearly as black as he has been painted. In  
balancing the account also we should bear in  
mind the kindness and consideration which  
the Boers have invariably extended to our  
wounded men; they have given us every pos-  
sible facility for removing them from the field,  
and when they have fallen into their hands,  
they have given them all the help that their  
means allow. On the battlefield itself, and  
while the heat of combat was still in their  
veins, they have performed many small acts  
of gentle courtesy such as giving water from  
their own water bottles, and expressing com-  
miseration for suffering. They have given  
water readily to all who asked for it, and have  
often refrained from killing when other foes  
would have wreaked vengeance with the  
bayonet. Under these circumstances unworthy  
reminiscence on a gallant enemy is neither  
wise nor honourable.

The instances I have quoted, and many  
more on both sides, have been due to misun-  
derstanding; but there are other cases,  
however, which I have not referred to, and  
these, unfortunately, I fear, will not come  
within this category, as they are due to  
individual follies or faults, or perhaps even to  
deliberate treachery. But they are not fairly  
to be charged against an army or a nation.

War raises to the surface the worst passions and  
vices of men, and whoever expects soldiers,  
whether they be English, French, German, or  
Boers, to act in the heat of battle as a gentle-  
man would act in a London drawing-room,  
has very little knowledge of the ferocity latent  
in human nature. When life and death are  
the stakes for which men play, chivalry and  
mercy are easily forgotten, and the original  
savage reappears, not much changed from the  
primeval time. I have lived among soldiers  
all my life, and seen them in all situations—  
in peace and war, in victory and defeat. They  
have some admirable qualities, but I have no  
desire to fall into their hands as an enemy  
when flushed with success.

The charges of treachery have been so  
generally made in regard to so many incidents  
in different parts of South Africa that I cannot  
pretend to deal with more than a few; but if  
all those which have come under my personal  
observation, or about which I have been able  
to inquire from trustworthy people who were  
present, turn out to be entirely false or grossly  
misrepresented, it becomes unlikely that all or  
many of the others are true.

## CRICKET.

## RIO VS. NICTHEROV.

On the 3rd inst. at the Paysandu Cricket ground, Nictherov gained a victory over Rio by 18 runs. There was a good attendance, a number coming from the Nictherov side.

The Rio captain won the toss and commenced the innings about 10.15 a.m. A fair stand was made by V. Tatum and C. L. Robinson, who put on 21 runs for the first wicket, after which wickets fell rapidly, the score being 31 for 4 wickets. O. Wucherer contributed a useful 12, but on W. Slater joining N. Jackson the outlook for the home side appeared more promising as both batsmen played sound cricket and the score rose rapidly until lunch was called, when it stood at 94; Jackson and Slater being not out with 29 and 19 respectively.

On resuming Slater was bowled by R. Morrissey and the remaining batsmen made but slight resistance to the bowling, which was good throughout, the innings closing for 109; Jackson being responsible for 36 in his own accomplished style. Stutfield took 5 wickets for 37 runs, while R. Morrissey was responsible for 4 at a cost of 39 runs.

After the usual interval Nictherov sent in W. and Ernest Morrissey to face the bowling of Slater and Jackson. For a few overs the cricket was very slow, neither batsmen being able to take liberties with the bowling, but the score rose gradually to 24 before W. Morrissey was bowled by Slater. F. Morrissey joined his brother, but the partnership was broken when the score stood at 31, Ernest Morrissey being smartly taken at the wicket by Pierce, with his individual score at 20—a fine display of cricket. Conolly filled the vacancy, and it may be said won the game for Nictherov; he played sound cricket for his 35, which was made up of 8 boundary hits, 3 twos and 5 singles. C. B. Mawson compiled 13 within a few minutes, but like the Rio side the remainder of the eleven were dispatched without much trouble, and the match terminated at 4 p.m. with a well earned victory for Nictherov by 18 runs.

The extras on both sides were very small owing to the extreme smartness of both Messrs. Latham and Pierce, the latter securing no less than 3 wickets. It is worthy of notice that all the extras were "leg byes." The fielding on both sides was exceptionally good.

We were pleased to see a good assembly of the fair sex, representing both sides of the water. The thanks of everyone present is due to Mrs. Bocquet for so kindly dispensing tea, which was thoroughly appreciated.

Appended is a list of scores and bowling analysis.

## RIO

V. Tatum, b. R. Morrissey.....	19		
C. L. Robinson, b. A. L. Stutfield.....	7		
H. G. Pierce, b. A. L. Stutfield.....	2		
H. C. Bocquet, b. R. Morrissey.....	7		
N. W. Jackson, b. A. L. Stutfield.....	36		
O. Wucherer, b. R. Morrissey.....	12		
W. P. Slater, b. do.....	19		
F. Forde, not out.....	2		
H. L. Wheatley, b. A. L. Stutfield.....	0		
E. C. Manners, c. R. Morrissey, b. A. L. Stutfield.....	3		
R. Robinson, c. Tootal, b. C. A. Conolly.....	3		
Extras.....	5		
Total.....	109		

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Total balls	Total runs	Wickets
A. L. Stutfield.....	90	37	4
R. Morrissey.....	72	39	4
W. T. Gibbs.....	24	13	—
C. B. Mawson.....	18	10	1
C. A. Conolly.....	13	5	—

## NICTHEROV.

W. Morrissey, b. Slater.....	9		
Ernest Morrissey, c. Pierce, b. Slater.....	20		
F. Morrissey, c. Robinson, b. Wucherer.....	35		
C. A. Conolly, c. Pierce, b. Slater.....	31		
R. Morrissey, c. Pierce, b. Jackson.....	11		
H. R. Latham, b. Jackson.....	13		
C. B. Mawson, c. Wucherer, b. Jackson.....	8		
E. A. Tootal, b. Jackson.....	6		
W. T. Gibbs, not out.....	2		
E. A. H. Roberts, c. and b. Slater.....	3		
A. L. Stutfield, b. Slater.....	2		
Extras.....	127		

## BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	Total balls	Total runs	Wickets
W. Slater.....	162	48	9
N. Jackson.....	120	46	7
E. C. Manners.....	18	14	—
O. Wucherer.....	18	17	1

## PERNAMBUCO CRICKET.

## XI VS. XXII.

Played 29th April, 1900, and resulted in a score of 147 for the XI and 129 for the XXII. For the latter Webster made 27, and for the former T. A. Comber made 40. Clemenson 29, Riley and H. S. Fellows 23 each.

## H. M. S. "BASILISK" VS. PERNAMBUCO.

Played 3rd May, with a score of 129 for the visitors and 244 for the home team. The visitors received an enthusiastic welcome. For the ship Lt. Trewhay scored 54 and Sub-Lt. Rankin 29, while for the "land crabs" Clemenson made 59, L. Latham 52, H. S. Fellows 30 and McMurtrie 25.

## RESIDENTS OVER 5 YEARS VS. UNDER 5.

Played 6th May and resulted in 124 for the latter and 152 for the old residents, which would seem to disprove the theory that the climate is prejudicial to the physical man. For the youngsters Howe's 39 was well made, and for the "olds" R. H. Conolly 36, Clemenson 32, Bell 21 and Fletcher 20 showed well at the front.

## TELEGRAPHS VS. WORLD.

Played on 13th May, but rain stopped the game after Telegraph innings of 62.

## MARRIED &amp; ENGAGED VS. SINGLE.

This always interesting match was played on May 20th with 12 men on each side. The weather was lovely, and it was fully appreciated.

## The scores were:

MARRIED & ENGAGED.	
A. L. Bell, c. Comber, b. Daniel.....	29
F. Foy, c. H. Conolly, b. Latham.....	0
F. Williams, c. Howe, b. Latham.....	19
F. Clemenson, c. H. Conolly, b. R. Conolly.....	4
W. T. Matthews, b. Latham.....	4
A. Foy, c. Gore, b. do.....	8
H. Fletcher, b. Deere.....	12
C. R. Pratt, b. Latham.....	4
A. M. Lopes, c. R. Conolly, b. Latham.....	6
G. W. Nicolls, not out.....	15
F. Goodchild, b. Latham.....	3
J. Swift, b. Latham.....	11
Extras.....	3
Total, 7 wickets.....	112

## SINGLE.

L. Latham, run out.....	15
A. L. Comber, b. Lopes.....	5
H. S. Fellows, run out.....	9
J. Riley, c. Swift, b. Williams.....	26
H. Conolly, c. Williams, b. F. Foy.....	3
W. Boxwell, b. A. Foy.....	49
P. Daniel, b. A. Foy.....	46
W. Gore, c. F. Foy, b. A. Foy.....	0
W. McMurtrie, not out.....	1
R. H. Conolly.....	
C. H. Howe, did not bat	
C. C. Deere.....	8
Extras.....	8
Total.....	162

## S. PAULO FACTS.

The sanitary authorities are taking measures against the dreaded *peste bubonica*. As the result of a conference between Dr. Antonio Prado and Dr. Emilio Ribas, head of the *servico sanitario*, district commissions have been again nominated, but their powers of intrusion are more limited than on the last occasion. Sanitary reforms are to be undertaken in several parts of the city, which at present cannot be described as cleanly. War is again declared against the rats. Several having been found dead without apparent reason, the corpses were examined in the bacteriological institute. No traces of bacillus were discovered, and further examination showed that the cause of death was rat poison. Generally when a man marries, it is assumed that his mother-in-law will make his life a burden to him, and that he only is truly blessed whose wife has a mother in some other world. A sad tragedy in Rua Aurora last week would seem to show that the defunct mother-in-law's office of annoyance may still be carried on by her husband. In this case he refused to hand over the stipulated dowry, and emphasized his refusal by firing at his son-in-law. The latter, being married, fled before he was hit, and betook himself to the police station to make his complaint. The *delegado* advised him to return quietly and to let bygones be bygones, advice which unfortunately the young man did not carry out in its entirety. He returned quietly, indeed; but provided with a knife, entered his father-in-law's room, and after a struggle between the two, killed him.

On May 26 the annual Sunday-school treat was held in the Railway Institute. Owing to the endeavors of several ladies a fine tea and amusements were provided for the children, who seemed to thoroughly enjoy themselves. The new chaplain was unavoidably absent, having been detained in Santos by a wedding which he had gone to solemnize.

The British flag was jauntily floating in the Brazilian breeze on Wednesday last, as the result of a telegram that Johannesburg was occupied and that Lord Roberts had actually arrived at Pretoria. To mark these successes a smoking concert is being held at the Rotisserie Sportsman.

It is an ill wind that blows nobody any good, and the Transvaal war will at least spread the merits of Brazilian coffee, for the Dumont fazenda has been asked to supply coffee to the troops in South Africa.

The Light and Power Co. are gradually extending their lines; those to Barra Funda and Bom Retiro have been considerably lengthened, and the Villa Banque bond has been started. There is a rumor that some delay is being caused by a mistake in shipment, some material having been shipped to Europe, the return of which must be waited for. The *Plata* does not appear to relish North-American enterprise; it bitterly attacks the company for the pride with which it recklessly dashes all obstacles aside, sets all rights, public and private, at defiance by tearing the streets to pieces and invading monopolies. It thinks that everyone, from prefect and camara downwards are dazzled by the company's hypothetical millions.

The Great Bear is now plainly visible on clear nights. The pointer lies on the horizon, showing the direction of the north pole. It seems strange to see such an old friend peering over into this quarter of the globe, and one's thoughts are naturally carried back to times of old, when, in that northern clime, it was seen under far different associations. As children we used to think that the unfortunate people on the other side of the earth from ourselves were walking about upside down, but here, on that very under half, some of us have been for many years, with our capital appendages erect, and little inconvenienced by our antipodal position. Yet that inverted Wain reminds us of our former feeling; things are not as they should be; we are in a land where religion, justice, morality and the like are turned upside down; and as we gaze at the dear old Bear pointing to a familiar and better land, we reiterate with the wanderer of Oxford street: "What is the road to the north, and therefore to home, and if I had the wings of a dove, that way I would fly for comfort."

seems strange to see such an old friend peering over into this quarter of the globe, and one's thoughts are naturally carried back to times of old, when, in that northern clime, it was seen under far different associations. As children we used to think that the unfortunate people on the other side of the earth from ourselves were walking about upside down, but here, on that very under half, some of us have been for many years, with our capital appendages erect, and little inconvenienced by our antipodal position. Yet that inverted Wain reminds us of our former feeling; things are not as they should be; we are in a land where religion, justice, morality and the like are turned upside down; and as we gaze at the dear old Bear pointing to a familiar and better land, we reiterate with the wanderer of Oxford street: "What is the road to the north, and therefore to home, and if I had the wings of a dove, that way I would fly for comfort."

## REMOVAL.

Messrs. HENRY ROGERS SONS & Co. OF BRAZIL LIMITED beg to announce to their friends and customers that they have removed their offices and warehouse from 77 Rua da Alfandega, to 76 Rua do General Camara.

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In the best part of Senador Vergueiro two bed-rooms with board. Close to sea-baths. Apply to Crastley & Co., 36 Rua do Ouvidor 36.

## AGENT WANTED.

To represent on commission a leading English firm manufacturing Stools, Links, Photo. Frames, Ladies' Belts, and similar lines. Address with full particulars in care of W. H. Smith & Son, L. and S. W. Railway Station, Birmingham, England.

## CORRESPONDENT.

An expert correspondent, translator, shorthand writer and typewriter wishes employment in Rio. Apply to M. P. B., this office.

## NATURAL MINERAL WATER

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This house is particularly renowned for its splendid Breakfasts and Lunches.

The attendance is excellent and the cooking cannot be beaten by any Restaurant in Rio de Janeiro.

The proprietors exercise every care to please their Customers.

Rio de Janeiro, 15th May, 1900.

C. CAMPI & Co.

## Restaurant &amp; Lunchroom

ZUM MÜNCHNER KIND'L

10, Rua General Camara, 10

1st class German cooking, and excellent service.

## MODERATE PRICES

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This popular Hotel has been completely and thoroughly restored and has been provided with sanitary improvements of every description, including a hygienic system of sewerage, flushing tanks, and ventilating pipes.

The apartments have been repainted and repaired throughout and are luxuriously furnished. The dining-room has also been refurnished, and no expense has been spared to make this

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References may be obtained at:  
Messrs. Netto, Bastos & Co., 701, Rua de S. Bento.  
"Monteiro F. A. C.", 38, "Visc. Inhamda."  
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PROPRIETOR.

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Possesses also a sumptuous saloon and splendid table-service for banquets.

Its restaurant and service cannot be excelled.

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Mr. J. F. FREITAS, proprietor of the old and well known Freitas Hotel, desires to advise his friends and former customers that he has reopened that hotel at No. 120 RUA DO RIACHUELO in a large and most attractive edifice acquired for this special purpose.

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The Hotel is specially adapted for families, for whose comfort and convenience nothing will be found lacking. It contains a large drawing-room, and its dining-room opens on verandas overlooking the garden.

Special attention will be given to orders by mail and telegraph.



## TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

## SUMMARY FROM DAILY PRESS.

## Great Britain.

MAY 29.—Generals French and Hamilton have occupied dominating positions over Johannesburg. Marshal Roberts and his main body are within ten miles of the place, and expect to enter it within two days.—General French was in contact with the enemy the whole of yesterday, and several skirmishes took place. His object is to prevent the Boers making a further retreat without being irrevocably cut off.—Another telegram says that Marshal Roberts and staff are 18 miles from Johannesburg. General French took miles further on actively engaged, and that the Australians at the Klip river have captured five of the enemy's heavy guns.—President Kruger has issued a proclamation confiscating all the mines which have not paid their licenses up to the 25th July next. (Those mines are safe. Where will Kruger be on that date?)—A Times telegram says that General Botha has had a consultation with the Boer chiefs in Pretoria as to the advisability of continuing the war. His opinion was that 20,000 to 30,000 tired men could not possibly stand against 200,000 British troops who were mostly new-comers. President Steyn was of the same opinion, and President Kruger would not hear of submission and insisted on a fight *d'aussi*, in spite of his diminished force.—A Pretoria telegram says that President Kruger has ordered the 28th and 29th May, the days on which the British entered Transvaal territory, to be kept as days of penitence and prayer.

—There is a report that the Ashantis have beaten the imperial troops near Kivisa.—The Daily News says that 4,000 Moun cavaly are marching on Taitet to give battle to the French troops.—The Boers have burnt several villages in the neighborhood of Tien-Tsin, and fears are felt for the safety of several Belgian families who lived there.—The British fleet landed 25 marines for the protection of the consulate in Tien-Tsin.—The Orange Free State has been formally annexed to Cape Colony under the name of the Orange River Colony. Col. E. G. Pretorius, the military governor, laid the honor of making the proclamation in Bloemfontein, when the British flag was saluted with a salvo of 21 guns.

MAY 30.—The town of Utrecht has surrendered to the British troops.—The railway which unites Durban with Johannesburg and Pretoria is only open as far as Newcastle.—The Boer commander Delarey is entraining his troops at Klerksburg.—Ling's Nek is being bombarded by General Clery's artillery.—With the capture of Germiston a line cut off for the Boers, and it is probable that Lord Roberts will lead his main body (as promised) into Pretoria before the end of the week.—Lord Salisbury, addressing the Conservative Association, said that events had rendered it impossible to leave a particle of independence to the Boers.—There is great anxiety in London to get official confirmation of the entry of the imperial troops into Johannesburg.—General Buller has issued a proclamation to the inhabitants of northern Natal and the Transvaal frontier, assuring them that if they lay down their arms and remain neutral their belongings will be strictly protected, and assured by the imperial troops.—The Daily Mail says that the British forces have occupied Pretoria, that the city was delivered up without resistance by the burgomaster by order of President Kruger, and that the latter has fallen back on Waterfallshoven. Up to the moment this report lacks confirmation. (As the distance from Johannesburg to Pretoria is only 30 miles, and French's horse is a dashing column, there is nothing strange even in such an unconfirmed rumor. The reported impregnable defences of Johannesburg and Pretoria falling so easily is simply accounted for by the guns having been sent to Heshage, Mafeking, Kimberley, Lilloisburg, and other places.)

—The Derby news was in this way. Diamond Jubilee came in first, Simonde second and Disguise II third. (This is the second time that the Prince of Wales has won the blue ribbon of the turf, his first victory being in 1896 with Persimmon. Persimmon's time was 2 minutes and 42 seconds over the course of 1 mile, 4 furlongs and 29 yards, and was the best on record. It is curious to note that Diamond Jubilee cleared the course in exactly the same time.)

MAY 31.—President Kruger is said to have retreated from Pretoria to Waterfallhoven on the line to Lourenço Marques, and taken with him 177 officers and 4,082 men prisoners from the British.—Skirmishes have taken place outside the Johannesburg Rand, but Marshal Roberts is to make his official entry at the head of his troops to-morrow.—The Boers are said to have captured 2 officers and 40 men of Brabant's horse.—Dr. Leyds says the war will continue, even though Pretoria is taken.—The Westminster Gazette says Kruger has been captured.

JUNE 1.—The latest details from the seat of war confirm the occupation of Johannesburg by the British troops. The Boer leader Krause has asked for an armistice to allow him to disarm the Irish and German legions as they are becoming fractious. (We have heard of a good many plans for an armistice at the end of a war, but the foregoing telegram makes the case. Hostilities are to cease because the weaker (or wants to get rid of some of his doughtiest fighting men). The Transvaal seat of government has been removed from Pretoria to Middelburg, in view

of the advance of the British forces.—News of the operations around Pretoria is lacking, but Lord Rosslyn, who is acting as correspondent for the Daily Mail, is correct as to the occupation of Pretoria by the imperial troops, he has achieved a great journalistic triumph. The report is generally believed.—The imperial forces have the proximate termination of the war, and are including in favor of the victor.—The Emperor William has congratulated the Queen on the recent successes of the British army.—Several Boer victories have taken place, even in the Paris papers.—The rejoicing in London over the taking of Johannesburg was indescribable. The official despatch from Lord Roberts was received at 8 p.m., and was immediately communicated to the press, and posted outside.—A Lourenço Marques telegram says that President Kruger has escaped into Mozambique. (The Boer leader at Middelburg was evidently not his taste, with Roberts at Johannesburg and Buller at Newcastle).—The Daily Mail says that President Kruger has gone from Pretoria to Lourenço Marques, and before leaving left the place under the charge of the burgomaster and 23 British officers, with Lord Rosslyn in supreme command. (Of all the wild stories telegraphed out here during the present war this is the most unlikely. Lord Rosslyn has no official post, and is the correspondent of the Daily Mail.—The last man to have been given charge, even though the 23 officers were prisoners and the burgomaster a civilian.)

JUNE 2.—Reliable news is still wanting from Pretoria, but it is known that the population is panic-stricken. Nothing is positively known of the whereabouts of President Kruger, but it is generally believed that he is in Lydenburg, some 130 miles from Pretoria.—There were several important skirmishes in the outskirts of Johannesburg, details of which are not yet forthcoming. Marshal Roberts entered the town at the head of his troops. The Uitlanders are already retreating.—The defenders of the allied republics are completely disheartened.—A Boer ambush caught a small British force to Douglas, Griksham West, and killed 15 men, amongst whom was Col. Spencer. (This again shows the wisdom of Lord Roberts' strictures on the necessity of having more efficient scouting done by the British army).—The traffic between Johannesburg and Delagoa Bay has been re-established by the engineers.—General French has had several successful skirmishes with the Boers to the north of Johannesburg.—The son-in-law of President Kruger is in Delagoa and supposed to be arranging for the flight of the President with a large consignment of money.—Generals Buller and Kettle succeeded in nearly surrounding the Boers at Piesburg, forcing them to retire into Basuto land, where the Basutos are likely to take action.—The Boers set fire to the dry grass on the veldt to cover their retreat, and the British had to retire in face of the stratagem.—There is a rumor current that the Boers repelled the first attack on Pretoria.—The Morning Post says that the Boers have returned to the north-east of the Orange Free State and are harassing the lines of communication.—The British, French, Russian, American, German and Japanese fleets have landed marines and soldiers to proceed to Pekin to protect their consulates and subjects. Twenty-three ships of war of different armaments are anchored in the port of Taku. The Chinese government made an ineffectual protest against the landing. The Russians are said to have 12,000 men ready to disembark in Taku, and 14,000 others ready for action in Port Arthur and Tien-Tsin. The French consulate has received notice that 30 foreigners doubled in Pao-Ting-Fu, who were making for Tien-Tsin, were attacked by the Boers, who killed several. The fate of the others is not yet known.—In the Chinese question Great Britain has not been exerting in demands owing to the neutrality of the powers in the South African war.

JUNE 3.—Lord Roberts telegraphs to the war office from Johannesburg that complete tranquillity exist there. Shops are opening and the commercial movement is being re-established, there being every confidence in the army of occupation. All the population has submitted to British authority. On the 30th ult. his force captured a cannon and eleven ammunition wagons outside of Johannesburg, besides the officers and men of a Boer convoy of 100 men.—Another telegram says that General Botha has been captured in the fight of Zoutpansburg, but this lacks confirmation from Lord Roberts.—The European troops have entered Pekin without opposition or disturbance of any kind. It is generally believed by the leaders that the government is favoring the Boers. The arrest of the people concerned in the attack on the foreign residents of Pao-Ting-Fu has been effected by the Chinese authorities.—From St. Hilier, Jersey, it is reported that 61 special constables have been sworn in to aid the local force against the aggressions of the French merchants in that capital. No further attacks have been made, but there is an inclination on the part of the population to make hostile demonstrations.—The Portuguese foreign minister has officially denied the truth of the rumor that the Boers have addressed an ultimatum to Portugal on the Beira question, and of the other rumor that there has been a conflict between Boers and Portuguese on the frontiers of Mozambique.—In Sydney, Australia, there have occurred 261 cases of bubonic pest, of which 91 were fatal.—Several cases of bubonic pest have broken out amongst the Greeks in Alexandria, Egypt, and the Greek consul has had to interfere to prevent resistance to the sanitary measures enforced.

JUNE 4.—The Daily News publishes a telegram from South Africa confirming the news that the Orange Free Staters are threatening the lines of communication to the east of Bloemfontein. (The attacking troops must, however, be in such small numbers, that undue importance should not be given to the news).—Great Britain and the United States have joined in a protest on behalf of Australia and New Zealand against the new German law on the importation of meat. (The Chicago, New Zealand and Queensland canneries have been seriously prejudiced by the new law, and it is to be hoped, in the interests of commerce, that its operation will be suspended until existing contracts are completed).—The Russian troops in China are said to have inflicted a severe defeat on the "Boxers." There are, however, entertained for the safety of missionaries and others in the interior.

## France.

MAY 29.—A rumor is current that General Gallifet intends to send in his resignation as minister of war. (The reason is not assigned. The general was the right man in the right place during all the Dreyfus trouble and showed military discipline up to the requisite standard in the French army. He punished general officers and corporals who allowed their political opinions to interfere with military obedience. As a minister he was as great a success as a soldier. When he was carefully wounded in Mexico, the Empress Eugenie honored him by saying that she would wait for him until her dear Gallifet came back. A splendid soldier and strict disciplinarian in his younger days, he proved himself the most capable war minister France could have had in trying times in his old age). General André is said to be regarded as his successor.

JUNE 1.—The chamber of deputies by 217 votes to 171, refused to consider the enquiry of M. Grammont as to the reasons of General Gallifet's resignation.—General André, the new minister of war, is evidently touchy. He has instituted a complaint against M. Urban Gollier for an article published in L'Aurore accusing the staff of having sold decorations, forged contracts and official documents. The writer further raked the military annals of traitors and Jesuits. (Our unbiased opinion is that French officials would do well to ignore such allusions in view of recent scandals. When a steamer is going at full pressure, and Lincoln, it is bad policy to seat a nigger on the safety valve.

JUNE 2.—Paris telegrams of this day are chiefly devoted to the Transvaal question. The war in South Africa will finish soon on a (supposedly) statement of the Westminster Gazette, but nevertheless the outlook is none the less cloudy for Great Britain as she must keep 200,000 men there to insure her supremacy and also rely on her fleet to back up her power. (We wonder if the paper quoted or any other intelligent English paper ever said anything of the sort.) The prime minister, M. Wilebeck-Roussier insisted to-day that the Dreyfus question must be definitely closed. His motion was adopted by 238 votes against 43, and a general amnesty was accorded to all concerned. Furthermore the minister's speech was ordered to be affixed in all the departments of the country.

JUNE 3.—King Oscar II of Sweden is expected in Paris this week.—There has been another strike amongst the miners at Chlois-sur-Stone which has given rise to disturbances. The mob stoned the police, and in the conflict which ensued some 15 people were injured. The police managed to restore order after taking time of the ringleaders prisoners. The rumor that William II was to visit Vienna on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the Austrian Emperor on the 28th August next has now been officially denied.—The minister of agriculture has prohibited the importation of Argentine cattle into France on account of the prevailing foot-and-mouth disease in South America. Even those animals already landed are subject to strict examination when passing from one district to another in France.

JUNE 4.—The French press is greatly interested in the South African war. The Temps says that Great Britain has tumbled into a hornet's nest from which it will be difficult to get out unscathed. The Journal des Debats prophesies that the fruits of victory will be found bitter. (The old story of the Fox and the Grapes, Egypt and Bashan).

## United States.

MAY 29.—A bill has been presented to the house of representatives to raise the customs tariffs on German goods by 10 per cent, as the German government has issued a prohibitive tariff on the importation of American meat.—The Boer delegates have gone north.—Telegrams from Caracas (Venezuela) say that the rebel general Hernandez has been captured by the legal troops of President Castro.—The workmen on strike in St. Louis have blown up a tramway line with dynamite.—The government has ordered Admiral Schley to undertake a six months' cruise in south-east American waters. (We should have thought that went without saying under the terms of his commission, but evidently the telegram-mongers are hard up for material just now.)

JUNE 1.—The health department has prohibited the entry of the s.s. Neva into New York harbor, arriving from Buenos Aires and Rio de Janeiro.—There is an idea current in diplomatic circles in Washington that the action of the "Boxers" is not so much due to the initiative of the Chinese government as to that of a European maritime power. (We wonder which, as the telegram is most diplo-

matically vague).—In the session to-day a senator said that instead of succoring her famishing subjects in India, Great Britain is squandering millions sterling to smother the South African republics.

JUNE 2.—The state of Arkansas has offered 5,000,000 acres to the Boers who wish to emigrate there.—The new census for 1900 has been begun throughout the United States.—The sub-accountant general of Cuba has been arrested on a charge of fraud.—The senate has postponed the discussion of the Nicaragua canal project until the 10th December next.

JUNE 3.—The house of representatives has made an amendment in the anti-trust bill, which makes its operation more drastic in its judicial procedure.—The New York Herald publishes a telegram from Lourenço Marques saying that President Kruger and Mr. Reitz have declared that they intend to try a system of guerrilla warfare against the British and harness their lines of communications if they are beaten out of Pretoria. Their ostensible purpose is to make it necessary for Great Britain to keep at least 100,000 men in the Transvaal. (If this had appeared in the most fanciful of yellow journals we could have understood it. The northern veldt is unsuited to guerrilla warfare, and a handful of disarmed men, badly provisioned, badly equipped and thoroughly exhausted could have no chance against 100,000 men in prime condition hemming them in at all points of the compass).

JUNE 4.—Mr. Fischer, the chief of the Boer delegation, says the Boers love their country too well to emigrate, and therefore the offer of homesteads in Arkansas will not be accepted.—The committee of investigation as to the practicability of the proposed South American international railway is to leave New York on the 9th inst.—The Colombian revolutionists are attacking Panama. American soldiers have been landed to protect the lives and properties of fellow citizens.

## Spain.

MAY 29.—M. Camille Flammarion, the astronomer, says that a considerable time must elapse before the results of the observations made on the total eclipse of the sun yesterday can be published. The observations were completely successful, the outline of the solar corona was distinct, and the position of the green line in the spectrum was verified. There also appears to have been a unanimity amongst the different scientific bodies on the general results. The sun remained totally obscured for three seconds, and the thermometer went down three degrees centigrade.

JUNE 2.—Thousands of workmen returning from Gibraltar to Spanish territory refused to pay the new harbor tax.—A conflict with the military took place, in which the latter used their rifles.—Spain and Holland have both signed the ratification of the peace resolutions passed at the Hague.—The success of the new Spanish loan to consolidate the external debts of the country is now regarded as assured. In spite of the reactionary movements of the national union (socialistic) committee, it is certain that the revenue receipts for this year will fully equal those of 1899.

JUNE 3.—Tremendous gales are reported from the Andalusian coast, with disastrous consequences to the shipping.

## NEW YORK-PARA LINE.

When questioned on Saturday by a representative of this journal regarding the reported project to establish a new line of steamships between New York and Para, Brazil, prominent steamship men engaged in the Brazilian trade stated that they did not know and had not heard of any definite steps being taken to start such a line. The report was given some color by the report advices from Para stating among other things that the government of that place has been authorized to give such a new line about \$400,000 gold annually for 12 years as a subsidy. The steamships of the line, it was said in the reports from Para, would be required to make 12 round trips the first year and 21 thereafter, and would have to be built to carry at least 1,500 tons cargo and accommodate 50 first class and 60 third class passengers. The vessels would have to show a speed of at least 13 knots an hour.

The representative of one of the largest and oldest firms in the Brazilian steamship trade said on Saturday: "I do not know of any plans under way or even contemplated to start a line from this city to Para. As to the subsidy just granted I very much doubt if any line would be started with only that aid. If a new line is contemplated, its establishment will no doubt depend largely on the fate of the subsidy bill now in Congress. Vessels now going to Para are not carrying full cargoes, so the prospect is not very encouraging to a new enterprise. The trade certainly does not demand and will not warrant vessels of 1,500 tons; those now in that service have a much smaller tonnage."—N. Y. Journal of Commerce, April 30.

—The Rio News might be addressing an American audience when it says:

"One of the great misfortunes of this country is that a very large number of persons are directly or indirectly dependent on the government for their livelihood. The natural effect of such dependence is to create subservience, destroy self-respect and debase national character."

It is calculated that one in every seventy of New York's population is an office-holder, and we presume that the other sixty-nine would like to be office-holders.—Merchants' Review, New York, May 4.

—A regular general meeting of shareholders of the Mogiana company was held at Campinas on the 27th ult. at which the report the directors was approved and Dr. Moraes Siles was elected president of the company. The shareholders also voted to integrate 2,300 partly-paid shares of its late president Dr. Siles de Oliveira, deceased, as a gift to his children.

—The traffic receipts of the Central Bahia railway for the month of March amounted to 134,631\$940 in currency, against 105,707\$780 in the corresponding month of 1899, showing an increase of 28,924\$160. Exchange being rated at 7 1/2/32, this year against 6 23/32, last, these receipts are equivalent to £4,470 in 1900 against £2,959 in 1899, a gain of £1,511. The aggregate receipts in sterling since 1st January have been £14,256 this year, against £8,230 last, an increase of £6,026.

—The estimated traffic receipts of the Leopoldina railway for the week ending May 26th were 217,130\$5 in currency, against 295,553\$5 in the corresponding week of last year, a decrease of 81,416\$. Exchange was 8 23/32 d., against 7 25/32 d. last year, which give sterling equivalents for the foregoing of £ 7,888 in 1900 against £ 9,680 in 1899, a decrease of £ 1,792. The aggregate receipts since 1st January have been £ 195,852 this year, against £ 172,225 last, showing an increase of £ 23,627.

## SHIPPING NOTES

—The sanitary commission of Fortaleza, Ceará, has prohibited the discharge of vessels at that port coming from infected ports.

—The passengers who left Rio on the 2nd inst. by the Lamport & Holt steamer "Buffon," for Barbados and New York, were the following: Miss Carolina Delmar, Mrs. Silbor and 2 children. Lieut. Com. Wm. G. Lowe, U. S. N., Mr. Robert C. Brown, Mr. J. H. Gants, Mr. W. R. McLean and 7 third-class.

—We have had a call from the master of the Br. lg. "C.R.C." which was wrecked on the Parales rocks on April 19th last. The ship is a total loss and the bulk was recently sold for 150\$. After certain parts of rigging, etc., had been removed. Through the assistance of Mr. Walter Schofield, of Caravellas, the master succeeded in saving 1650 tubs of codfish, 1550 of which have already come down to Rio. The remaining 100 tubs are in deposit at Caravellas, the local state revenue office demanding over two cents. This is an export duties on the merchandise. This is an onerous exaction and should be resisted. The master of the "C.R.C." is to be congratulated on saving so much of his cargo, as a local ship had arranged to bid in the fish at the price which would have barely covered his expenses.

—A new steamer, named the "Rachim," has been launched lately on the Clyde for Messrs. Lamport & Holt for their South American trade, and has been specially fitted for cattle traffic. She is 405 feet long and 31 feet deep. She has a shade deck fore and aft on which is designed to carry sheep, whilst the main deck is fitted up for carrying cattle, for which purpose the most modern appliances are employed, particular attention being given to ventilation and fresh water supply. The ship has a cellular bulk bottom fore and aft, the spaces under the engine and boiler being set apart for fresh water in view of the large quantity required for the cattle. The officers and engineers are housed amidships on the shade deck, the seamen, firemen, etc., forward and the cattle men aft on the main deck. Both ship and machinery are fitted with the most recent improvements for a first-class cattle and cargo steamer.

## LOCAL NOTES

—On the 29th inst. 25 additional sanitary inspectors were nominated at a monthly salary of 500\$ each.

—We are still awaiting the reports of the ministers, which in order to be useful should have been ready a month ago, when congress met.

—The President will visit the American war vessels in port to-morrow. The reception on the "Chicago" on Thursday, we regret to hear, has been postponed.

—Congress is evidently preparing to extend the session once more beyond the term fixed by the constitution. Last month scarcely any progress was made in legislative work.

—One of the results of the sanitary dictatorship existing here is the refusal of many poor people to call in the doctor when ill for fear of being packed off to Jurujuba.

—A liberal distribution of disinfectants would doubtless be more beneficial to public health than all the arbitrary and costly measures adopted by the sanitary authorities.

—The widow of Gen. Solon has complained to the press of the delay in the payment of the pension to which she is entitled. This delay, it seems, is causing her no little pecuniary embarrassment.

—On Saturday last the disinfection station received notice that dead rats have been discovered at the Polytechnic School. Perhaps they had been attending lectures on public hygiene, or something of that description.

—The arbitrary methods of the health authorities are exciting considerable discontent. Even the positivists, who supported the corrupt and sanguinary despotism of Marshal Floriano Peixoto, have protested against those methods.

—By order of the federal judge of this district Councillor Andrada Figueira's account current at the Banco de Commercio was examined last Thursday by accountants appointed for this purpose, who report that his deposits with interest thereon amounted last year to 194,250\$30 and that his withdrawals amounted last year to 53,579\$8 and this year to 20,777\$30 in January and to 162,900\$ in February.

—Those who are fond of the smell of carbolic acid can get all they want in the custom-houses deposits.

—The homeopaths are using a medical preparation called *Larantula cubensis* as a remedy for bubonic pest. The minister of finance, Dr. Joaquim Murinho, used it in the case of Dr. João Dantas, and, unfortunately, without good results.

—Yellow-fever seems to be still making victims in the city notwithstanding the season. There were 2 deaths on the 1st, 2 on the 2nd and 1 on the 3rd. Surely there must be something very wrong with the sanitary condition of the city!

—Some days ago the police seized copies of the so-called monarchist journal *O Rebate* that were offered for sale, and arrested the editor and manager of that journal. Subsequently the prisoners were released and the publication of the journal has continued.

—The chamber of deputies has granted leave of absence for two months each to Deputies Indio do Brazil and Sylvio Romero to treat of their health. And Senator Vicente Michalzo is already off to Paraná, where he spends more than half the congressional session.

—On Saturday last an alleged bubonic case was removed from No. 72 Rua Frei Caneca, the residence of Col. Numa Vieira, president of the municipal council. The colonel and his family were not sent to the quarantine station, and it is said was not even properly disinfected.

—The celebrated nationalist organ *O Jacobino*, which was suspended when its proprietor and editor were arrested for complicity in the conspiracy against President P. Nulente de Moraes, reappeared last week. The police, however, promptly seized the copies offered for sale and destroyed them.

—On Saturday Sr. Camelo Lampreri, ex-chargé d'affaires of Portugal in this capital, was presented with a bronze bust of himself by a group of Brazilian friends. There was a singular appropriateness in this token of appreciation on both sides and we have great pleasure in tendering them our hearty congratulations.

—It is stated that a marriage has been arranged between Dr. José Bonifácio Coutinho, professor in the S. Paulo law school, and Dr. Sophia de Campos Salles, daughter of the President. On Thursday Dr. Coutinho left for Europe on the steamer *Thames*, the wife and three daughters of the President taking leave of him on board.

—On the 1st inst. a poor woman in Rua dos Invalidos advised the police that having a child ill in her house with small-pox she had notified the inspector of hygiene of the circumstance, but that he had refused to remove it to the hospital. Perhaps the poor woman did not know that the small pox hospital has been turned into a bubonic quarantine station.

—The national government has taken over the supreme direction of sanitary matters in this capital and has placed the consolidated service under the control of Dr. Nuno de Andrade, director general of public health. Before the sanitary service of the port was under the control of Dr. Nuno, while that of the city was under Dr. Torres Cotrin and the port of the city.

—It is worthy of note that two of the deputies who were accused of being responsible for the conspiracy against the life of President Prudente de Moraes, viz., Francisco Glycerio and Alcindo Guanabara, have failed to secure a re-election. Another deputy who was prominent in the same conspiracy, Barbosa Lima, secured his re-election by changing his district from Pernambuco to Rio Grande do Sul.

—How the sanitary inspection of baggage works is illustrated by the experience of a gentleman who took his family to Petropolis some days ago. On examining his baggage, which we are told consisted of one leg only, the sanitary inspector refused to let it pass because it contained an extra pair of shoes for a child. Dr. Nuno says he is trying to make these restrictions as little vexatious as possible; we wonder what would happen were he to do the contrary thing.

—A passenger for Petropolis on Thursday evening last, an Italian, seems to have confided in some one that he was in the house of a compatriot attacked with pest the evening before. Some of his fellow passengers immediately telegraphed the news to the sanitary authorities in Petropolis, and when he arrived there he was immediately carried off to the isolated hospital for ten days quarantine. Next time he will probably keep his confidences to himself.

—Amongst the passengers from England by the *Citadel*, we were pleased to welcome Mr. T. M. Williams of the London & River Plate Bank who has returned from a well-earned holiday before his time had expired. Mr. Williams left here in the beginning of the year in indifferent health, but has returned completely re-established by the air of his native Cornwall. We only regret that this time he is not accompanied by his family, of whom there are many charming recollections in Rio.

—The 3rd election commission has resolved to report in favor of the opposition candidates in the 2nd election district of the state of Rio de Janeiro, or the candidates opposed to the governor of the state. It looks very much as though Senator Quintino will have to retire to private life once more—that is, if he still thinks his own title depends upon the recognition of the governor's candidates. It is said that the commission will report in favor of the opposition in other districts, and that the governor will have only one-third of the representation.

—The election committee of the chamber for this capital has reported in favor of the recognition of Srs. Irinen, Godoy, Lygden and Nelson. There are two dissenting votes, Deputy Magalhães voting in favor of Fonseca Hermetes in place of Lygden, and Deputy Cassiano do Nascimento in favor of Fonseca Hermetes and Alcindo Guanabara in place of Lygden and Nelson. It looks as though these elections are being determined by personal preference rather than actual returns. It is a matter of satisfaction, it may be said, that the ensilista candidates are left out.

—In common with the speculators who want a gigantic job for sanitary improvements in this city, the *Priz* has undertaken to build the City Improvements Co., responsible for the pollution of the bay. The pollution was pretty well advanced before the company was created, if we mistake not. And until the authorities abate the pollution still going on all along the shore lines, at the arsenals, by the Misericórdia Hospital, the Sisters school in Botafogo, etc., etc., it would be well perhaps not to say overmuch about what the company is doing.

—By far away the most interesting photographic album we have seen for years is that now lying on the table of the reading room in the Circulo Catholico da Mocidade in Rua Santo Antonio. It bears the appropriate title of "Sunny Memories," and a happier one for a collection of photographs would be difficult to find. The donor is evidently an Englishman, as the snap shots include views of Hampstead Heath and incidents in the sports at Leamly. Beautiful bits of Brazil are sprinkled throughout the collection, and most of the views seem to have been taken by the same snap-shooter. We admired the album sufficiently to go to it.

—The continued delay in the judicial proceedings in the conspiracy case led the prisoners, who have now been incarcerated for over two months, to apply again last week for habeas corpus. The case was heard by the supreme court on Saturday and on this occasion Judge Macedo Soares united with Judge Pisco Almeida in voting for the release of the prisoners. If the minds of the judges there seems to be gradually forming the conviction that the delay is unjustified, abusive and scandalous. It is consequently probable that, unless the proceedings are hereafter rendered more expeditious, the supreme court will speedily order the release of the prisoners.

—On the 30th ult. a sanitary inspector invaded the residence of a family at No. 100 Rua da Assembleia where a woman was ill, ordered her to Jurujuba as suspected case of bubonic pest, and sent three other members of the family to quarantine at the S. Sebastião yellow-fever hospital. The neighbors affirm that the woman was ill with erysipelas, with which she has been afflicted for several years. Of course the sanitary inspector knew nothing about that, nor would he listen to anything. Their residence was closed, bedding, clothes, etc., were taken off to be disinfected and the place was flooded with disinfectants—and all for a case of erysipelas!

—On Tuesday night last an old gasometer, said to have been 40 years old, belonging to the Rio Gas Co., exploded in San Diego and caused consternation in that district. Fortunately the alarm was given at 10 p.m., at which the explosion took place, preventing any loss of life or property. A watchman employed by the company was scalded and otherwise injured, but not sufficiently to put his life in danger. Two or three people in adjacent streets were slightly injured. We hear that a police enquiry is being made into the cause of the explosion, but it would have been more satisfactory if the municipal inspector had condemned the antiquated gasometer some time ago.

—Dr. Chapot Prevost has created a great sensation in Rio by his operation last week, in cutting asunder the two female children who were joined together breast to breast from their birth. The operation was long studied beforehand, and was conducted with carefulness from a surgical point of view, the two children under his most assiduous care doing well up to yesterday, when the weaker one died. The case has attracted general attention from the public, and the President was amongst the first to convey his congratulations to the surgeon. The result was no sooner known than Mr. and Mrs. T. G. Cross felicitated Dr. Chapot Prevost and contributed 200\$ for the expenses of the children. Their practical example has been followed by other sympathizers.

—The Rio Seamen's Mission is an institution worthy of the heartiest support of our community as it does effective work amongst sailors in a modest and unassuming manner. We have been favored to-day with a copy of its report for the year 1899, and from this we regret to see that funds are sorely needed. During the past year the expenditure of the mission has exceeded the income by over four cents, which, if anything, is a credit to those in charge. Amongst the purely secular items we notice that 1,604 free beds were given, 643 free meals, and in 26 cases clothing was given to destitute seamen. Jack ashore made 6,192 visits to the reading room, which has been removed from a sky-parlor to the first floor, and has had 175 letters written and posted for him. Religious attendance to ships, hospitals, etc., has been unceasingly given. Many of our best known men have contributed generously in the past, and will do so in the future, but new friends are also wanted to take an interest in the work. Ladies make excellent assistant missionaries and should be enlisted.

—On Tuesday last (28th May) Dr. Joaquim Murinho was called to attend Dr. João de Souza Dantas, president of the Sympachy company, who resided in the Belfica edifice (a boarding house) at 192 Rua das Laranjeiras. After several examinations, it was decided on the 31st that the patient had bubonic pest, and an injection of anti-bubonic serum was at once given. His brother, Dr. José Dantas, who had been in attendance on his brother, also received a hypodermic injection of the serum. The case was promptly reported to Dr. Nuno de Andrade, and the official bacteriologist, Dr. Emilio Gomes, visited the patient and made a bacteriological examination. The interesting character of this case lies in the fact that the patient was not removed to the pest hospital and that Dr. Joaquim Murinho, minister of finance, and others who had been in attendance, were not removed to the quarantine station. The building, however, was vacated and declared isolated, and Dr. Joaquim Murinho has a special sanitary official appointed to visit him daily during the next ten days. The patient died, we regret to say, on Sunday last and was buried in the São João Baptista cemetery.

## NOTICE.

The Admiral and officers of the United States Squadron in this port regret extremely that they have been obliged to postpone, until a later date, the entertainment they had hoped to give to their American and Brazilian friends on Thursday next. The ships will sail Thursday in the morning.

## RITTI.

HARWOOD-JONES.—On April 20th at 40, Shen Park, Richmond, Surrey, the wife of G. Harwood-Jones, 28a son.

## PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

*Relatório do Hospital Samaritano* for the year 1899. The report shows that 218 patients were admitted during the year, and 11 were received from the preceding year, making 229 in all. A special ward having been arranged for children, it is expected that the admissions will be greatly increased in this direction. There were 28 deaths during the year and 130 remained under treatment, showing that 189 had gone out wholly or partially cured. Of the total 82 were treated gratuitously, and 102 were treated for a purely nominal charge, or less than cost. The total receipts for the year were 75,184\$170 and the expenditures 80,366\$240. As there was a balance of 8,669\$670 from the preceding year, the deficit was covered and there remains a balance of 2,877\$600 for 1900. Besides this the hospital has a special fund in the Bank for the construction of a nurses' chapel, which now amounts to 15,680\$600. Considering that the Hospital Samaritano only began work in 1894, the report reflects exceptional credit upon its management and upon those who are interested in its support. It has already distanced its elder sister, the Strangers' Hospital of Rio, as a practical working institution, not only in the number of cases treated, but in the number of cases treated cheaply and gratuitously. It has striven to do good, as every hospital should do, and it has succeeded. It is to be said that the state of São Paulo continues to pay the hospital an annual subsidy of 12,000\$.

## BUSINESS NOTES

—The retail price of disinfectants has gone up fifty per cent. in this city.

—It is stated that an extractum carnis factory will shortly be established at Juiz de Fora.

—Last year the Companhia Mate Laranjeira produced 4,752,224 kilos of mate, or 185,682 kilos more than in 1898.

—A reduced telegraphic tariff between Argentina and Brazil has been arranged which is to come into force on the 1st July.

—In the opinion of the president of the Banco Rio and Mato-Grosso the financial and commercial situation has been precarious, but has now improved.

—Burdensome taxation prevents the cheapening of the necessities of life and consequently the public is deriving no benefit from the rise in exchange.

—The inauguration of electric light at Rio Claro, São Paulo, took place on Sunday the 3rd inst. The governor and several members of his staff were present.

—The representation of the Centro Commercial against the new bankruptcy law was submitted to the chamber of deputies by Deputy Sylvio Romero on the 31st ult.

—The safe deposit at the Exchange building will, it is stated, be ready for depositors next week. A full description, with the name of the man in charge, has been published for the benefit of cracksmen.

—Last year the receipts of the Empresa Viçosa do Brazil amounted to 378,266\$205 and the expenses to 253,600\$580. The company's steamboats made 21 trips on the S. Francisco river and 19 on its tributaries.

—The profits of the Banco Rio e Mato-Grosso amounted last year to 427,412\$206 of which 360,000\$ were paid in dividends to the shareholders, 15,000\$ were carried to the reserve fund and 22,412\$206 to the new year.

—The government is advertising its savings bank (caixa economica), which announces that it will pay a 1 1/2% interest on deposits. The deposits, it should be added, are covered into the treasury and are considered as receipts.



—The São Paulo Light and Power Co. has prosecuted the Vinço Paulista company for losses and damages caused by the repeated embargoes and interruptions in work occasioned by that company. There is justice in such an action, and we should like to see it established that purely vexatious embargoes shall be held responsible for the losses caused.

—On Thursday morning last the soldiers on guard at the S. Domingos ferry station were seen laying in a good supply of cut tobacco in a manner which does not inspire much confidence in our protectors. A cartload of cut tobacco in sacks was waiting at the station for the ferry-boat when the three men walked up, forced open the seams and filled their pockets.

—The president of the Companhia Mate Larangeira says that the agent of the company in the United States has succeeded in promoting in Philadelphia the organization of the Verba Mate Tea Co. with a capital of \$200,000. The American company, he adds, has, with the assistance of Minister Assis Brazil and Dr. Cordeiro da Graça, already accomplished important results.

—The budget commission of the chamber is of the opinion that the government is not responsible for interest on delayed payments for material purchased for the Central railway of Messrs. Norton Megaw & Co., the said interest amounting to \$2,403,107. In other words, when the government enters into a contract or commercial transaction, it is not bound by said contract or by any custom or law governing commercial transactions.

—A private letter from Porto Alegre, Rio Grande do Sul, says:—"Things are going on quietly here as far as politics are concerned and still quieter as regards finances. With the contraction of the currency, the slump act, and the drought, many of our inhabitants are in a bad way. It is said there are several hundred unemployed 'caixeiros' and nearly a thousand vacant houses in this city. Importing houses are doing, they inform us, less than half the business they did during corresponding months last year. We rejoice in a strong state government, however, for which in times like these we should be thankful, else there might be anarchy as in bygone years. No one seems to see much hope of early betterment."

## FINANCIAL NOTES

—Pope Lemos does not believe in the success of President Campos Sales' financial measures. After having caused an enormous useless expenditure of the tax-payers' money, the carta cadastral commission has at last been extinguished.

—On last Tuesday eighteen fines of 600\$ each were imposed on persons who had neglected to stamp receipts. The minister evidently wants to make up the deficit by means of fines.

—The minister of finance burned some more *reits*, *non verba*, on Saturday last, the amount being 2,000,000\$. At the same time 3,000 bonds of the loan of 1889 were burned, *para anglos ver*.

—Last month the gold receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted to 628,319\$577, against 522,839\$409 in May, 1899. The increase was only 105,480\$168, or less than 20%, although the gold duties were 50% higher than they were last year.

—The gold receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house for the five months ended on the 31st ult. amounted to 2,611,586\$701, against 2,537,910\$ for the first five months 1899. Thus the gold duties, which are 30% heavier this year, have produced an increase of less than 3% in the gold revenue.

—The minister of finance has instructed the sectional solicitor of the republic to use the utmost diligence in causing to be collected the fines imposed for infractions of the consumption tax regulations. The minister is apparently counting upon these fines to make his revenue aggregate look better.

—The following returns of customs receipts for the month of May have been made public:

	1900	1899
Rio de Janeiro.....	4,752,151\$180	5,635,716\$258
Ceará.....	547,779\$251	422,180\$985
Santa Catharina.....	44,398\$417	not stated
Macahé.....	13,671\$953	"

—The *Diário Oficial* of to-day publishes a statement relating to the paper currency which shows that the decrease in circulation in May was 5,006,879\$000, of which 5,000,000\$ were withdrawn and burnt according to the provisions of the funding loan, the balance being discounts on called-in notes. The total outstanding circulation on 31st May was 709,692,000\$000.

—We were pleased to see that the 4 per cent. stock of the Brazilian loan of 1889 had jumped a couple of points to 66½ in the London market on Wednesday last. This is probably due to the favorable reception of President Campos Sales' message by the London press, including the *Financial Gazette*, which is usually sceptical on the subject of Brazilian financial reform.

In 1899 taxation was much heavier than in 1898, and for this year it has again been increased. The result as is shown by the foregoing figures, is a large decrease in revenue. It is certainly much to be regretted that President Campos Sales did not arrive sooner at the resolution expressed in his last message, of not increasing the burdens of the people and it is to be hoped that he will now see the necessity of reducing those burdens.

—The following is a statement of the gold receipts for the month of May at the custom-houses reported up to this date:

	1900	1899
( <i>re % of import</i> ) ( <i>no % of im-</i> )		
( <i>dures color, rd in port values col-</i> )		
( <i>go id</i> ) ( <i>total in gold</i> )		
Rio de Janeiro.....	628,319\$577	522,839\$409
Ceará.....	70,115\$569	not stated
Santa Catharina.....	5,535\$921	"
Macahé.....	918\$411	"

—The receipts of the Rio de Janeiro custom-house amounted last month to 4,752,151\$180, against 5,635,716\$258 in June, 1899, and 6,638,346\$ in the corresponding period of 1898. Those of the Rio de Janeiro general revenue office were as follows:

	1898	1899
Custom-house.....	1,427,954\$129	
Gen'l Rev. Office.....	3,289,506\$914	
1900.....	3,033,815\$142	

For the 5 months ended on May 31 the receipts of the custom-house and general revenue office were as follows:

	1898	1899
Custom-house.....	36,450,138\$909	
Gen'l Rev. Office.....	72,642,084\$439	
1900.....	43,712,786\$139	

	1899	1900
Custom-house.....	37,042,223\$115	
Gen'l Rev. Office.....	8,959,839\$823	
1900.....	40,902,062\$138	

	1900	1901
Custom-house.....	19,616,692\$839	
Gen'l Rev. Office.....	11,004,717\$812	
1901.....	30,675,467\$791	

## COMMERCIAL.

Rio de Janeiro, June 5th, 1900.

Par value of the Brazilian milreis (1000).	27 d.
do gold.....	27 d.
do of the Brazilian milreis (1000)	27 d.
in U. S. coin at 48.85 per \$	51.75 cts
1886 (U. S. coin) Brazilian gold.....	18.80
do of \$ 1.00 in Brazilian gold.....	8.80

Bank rate of exchange, official, on London to-day.....	9 3/16 d.
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold).....	29 3/8
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (paper).....	30 1/8
Present value of the Brazilian milreis (gold) in U. S. coin at 48.85 per \$	18.37 c.
Value of \$ 100 (48.85 per \$) in U. S. coin in Brazilian currency (paper).....	55.78
Value of \$ 1 sterling.....	20.122

## EXCHANGE.

May 28.—Today's market showed great firmness with a rising tendency, and a large amount of business was done.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/2
".....	closing 9 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/2
".....	closing 9 1/2

Official value of the milreis 339-340 reis gold.

May 29.—The market today was firm again and rates were well sustained. An important amount of transactions was reported.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6

Official value of the milreis 333-343 reis gold.

May 30.—The principal feature of the market was its inactivity, rates varying frequently; business done was tolerably large.

Official quotations on London were as follows:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/2
".....	closing 9 1/2
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/2
".....	closing 9 1/2

Official value of the milreis 335-340 reis gold.

May 31.—There was no change in the tone of the market, rates remaining inactive. Business movement continued active.

The official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6

Official value of the milreis 335-338 reis gold.

June 1.—The market was weak, but there were still a great number of transactions registered.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6

Official value of the milreis 336-338 reis gold.

June 2.—Today's market was still weak and inactive.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6

Official value of the milreis 336-338 reis gold.

June 3.—The market was still weak and inactive.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6

Official value of the milreis 336-338 reis gold.

June 4.—The market was still weak and inactive.

Official quotations on London were:

Bank bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6
Private bills.....	opening 9 1/6
".....	closing 9 1/6

Official value of the milreis 336-338 reis gold.

## LONDON AND BRAZILIAN BANK, LIMITED

Capital..... £1,500,000  
do paid up..... 750,000  
Reserve Fund..... 600,000

BALANCE SHEET, 31ST MAY 1900.

Assets:	
Capital, uncalled.....	6,666,666\$70
Bills receivable.....	2,550,270\$00
do in account current, with interest.....	9,394,213\$010
do fixed maturity.....	5,366,785\$040
Head office and branches.....	6,120,628\$30
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	5,540,711\$970
Sundry accounts.....	1,149,226\$710
Cash.....	11,197,745\$340
	57,345,814\$130

Liabilities:	
Capital subscribed.....	13,333,333\$330
Deposits in account current, without interest.....	8,616,487\$270
do in account current, with interest.....	1,411,550\$310
do fixed maturity.....	5,366,785\$040
Head office and branches.....	6,120,628\$30
Securities for accounts current, etc.....	5,540,711\$970
Sundry accounts.....	1,149,226\$710
Bills payable.....	440,110\$720
	57,345,814\$130

R. & O. E.  
Rio de Janeiro, 4th June 1900.

For the London and Brazilian Bank, Limited,  
F. Brand, Manager.

F. R. Prior, Actg. Accountant.

## MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 5th June, 1900.

Exports.

Coffee.—There was a considerable improvement in the market at the end of the past, and the buying for the last two days was on a larger scale. After a decline of some 200 reis per arroba early in the week, there was a recovery of 300 reis on Saturday, which seemed to again restrict free buying. The total sales for the week were reported to have been 41,000 bags, while the receipts were only 20,320 and shipments 13,580 bags. Yesterday there was considerable animation in the market, but the sales were not large owing to the unwillingness of holders to concede anything in currency rates because of the rise in exchange.

Foreign advices give the following sales for the week: New York 32,000 bags, Havre 10,000, Hamburg 2,000, and London 24,000, total 68,000 bags, against 62,000 in the same week of last year and 19,000 in the preceding week.

The detailed movements of the market during the past week were as follows:

Ruling prices during the week for N. Y. Type No. 7 at Rio, and for Good Average at Santos, with daily reported sales at the former market.

	Rio N. 7	Reported sales	Average per 100 lbs
May 28.....	12,500-12,700	1,000 bags	\$500
" 29.....	12,300-12,400	5,000 "	7 900
" 30.....	12,200-12,400	4,000 "	7 900
" 31.....	12,200-12,500	3,000 "	7 900
June 1.....	12,200-12,200	17,000 "	8 000
" 2.....	12,300-12,300	11,000 "	8 000

The shipments since our last report have been:

15,231 bags for the United States	4,125 "
" " " " " "	1,588 "
" " " " " "	12,295 "
33,399 bags.	

The following ships sailed with coffee last week:

	United States:	bags.
May 27 New York Belg. str. <i>Hondius</i> .....	11,637	
June 2 do Br. str. <i>Buffon</i> .....	5,148	

United States:		b
May 27	New York Belg. str. <i>Wordsworth</i> .....	11
June 2	do Br. str. <i>Buffon</i> .....	5

Europe:	
May 26	Hamburg Germ. str. Argentina..... 8
	Koltdam do .....

The receipts for the past week were 21,712 bags against 20,320 bags to the previous week and 23,760 bags for the week before.

Brokers' quotations, according to New-York types were the following:

	June 2	May 26
No. 6.....	13,100	13,100
" 7.....	12,500	12,500
" 8.....	12,100	12,100
" 9.....	11,700	11,600

The stock in all hands was estimated this morning at 110,842 bags, against 178,931 bags a week ago. The Santos stock is reported at 24,540 bags.

The shipments of coffee during May last, were 170,905 bags, at a time following destinations:

	bags.
New York.....	50,420
Baltimore.....	19,017
	69,437

Imports.

	bags.
New York.....	50,420
Baltimore.....	19,017
	69,437

Imports.

	bags.
New York.....	50,420
Baltimore.....	19,017
	69,437

Imports.

	bags.
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Baltimore.....	19,017
	69,437

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	bags.
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Baltimore.....	19,017
	69,437

Imports.

	bags.
New York.....	50,420
Baltimore.....	19,017
	69,437

Imports.

	bags.
New York.....	50,420
Baltimore.....	19,017
	69,437

## And shipped by the following exporters:

Orstein & Co..... bags.

Theodor Wille Co.....	25,12
W. F. McLaughlin & Co.....	14,71
Karl Valais & Co.....	13,68
Ashlocke Brothers & Co.....	11,20
Zenlin, Ramos & Co.....	9,49
P. S. Nielsson & Co.....	9,49
Karl Kriesche.....	9,49
J. W. Donne & Co.....	7,47
R. Johnson & Co.....	7,40
Nannmann, Gepp & Co.....	7,40
Norton, Megaw & Co.....	6,00
Sequeira & Co.....	5,04
Leveing & Co.....	4,52
Godrie Franks & Co.....	4,36
Dablow & Willberg.....	4,37
Auguste Lehn & Co.....	4,20
Urd, Kahl & Co.....	3,02
Pierre Pradez & Co.....	3,03
Roberto do Couto & Co.....	3,03
Edward Ashworth & Co.....	2,89
Rich. Kiemer & Co.....	1,84
Christians Gudgeon & Co.....	1,30
Vigilante & Imho.....	1,20
Rupprecht Industrial Brazilian.....	1,05
Jorge Dias & Immo.....	1,02
John Moore & Co.....	8,48
Fonseca, Silveira & Co.....	1,40
P. Sattiniani & Co.....	1,25
C. Castello Branco & Co.....	1,00
Sundry.....	1,42

Total..... 170,905

—The movement in the coffee market during the eleven months of the present crop-year, as compared with the two preceding years, was as follows, in bags of 60 kilos:

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900
Railway.....	2,302,253	1,657,672	1,587,861
Comptwise.....	817,189	315,134	3,78,542
Inside Inter.....	1,014,314	984,064	1,275,922
In transit.....	298,148	144,079	115,172
Total.....	4,318,912	3,497,917	3,278,497

	1897-98	1898-99	1899-1900
United States.....	2,512,331	1,978,690	2,090,433
Europe.....	1,225,866	958,438	679,244
Cape of Good Hope.....	146,610	100,702	11,000
River Plate etc.....	95,512	71,082	8,785
Costwise.....	188,474	176,175	27,412
Total.....	4,133,739	2,965,530	3,113,422

Daily receipts and shipments of coffee at Rio de Janeiro

P. Sattumini & Co.....	12
C. Castello Brunco & Co.....	10
Sundry.....	14
Total.....	170.00





## Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- June 4th.

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation
				buyers sellers
506,595,300\$	483,647,700\$	Stock 5 1/2% currency (apolicies)	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	800\$000— 800\$000
60,000,000	60,000,000	Bonds of 1895	1,000	802 000— 803 000
119,600	119,600	do 1897, 6 1/2%	1,000	1,010 000— 1,011 000
30,000,000	11,851,500	Bonds, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 800\$ 200\$	— 2,500 000
51,852,000	22,035,500	Gold Loan, 1888, 6 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	— 1,800 000
15,250,000	15,250,000	do 1879, 4 1/2%	1,000\$ 500	— 1,835 000
Fcs. 17,500,000	Fcs. 17,500,000	do 1889, 4 1/2%	Fcs. 500	— 330 000
13,193,000	13,193,000	State of Espirito Santo	1,000\$ 500\$ 200\$	560 000—
5,000,000	4,532,200	do 6 1/2%	Fcs. 200	—
Fcs. 65,000,000	Fcs. 4,000,000	do of Minas Geraes, 5 1/2%	200	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	do 6 1/2%	Fcs. 500	415 000—
5,000,000	5,000,000	do of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	500	920 000—
10,000,000	22,459,600	do do do	1,000	162 000— 163 000
2,500,000	514,800	do of Parahyba, 6 1/2%	200	— 170 000
400,000	400,000	do of Pernambuco, 6 1/2%	200	—
		Municipal Loan, City of Rio de Janeiro, 6 1/2%	100	—
		do do do São Paulo, 7 1/2%	200	—
		do do do Petropolis, 7 1/2%	200	—
		do do do Alcan Parahyba, 7 1/2%	200	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,050	200\$	Commercial do Rio de Janeiro	200\$	4,000,000\$	85000, Jan. 1900	276\$000— 279\$000
16,000,000	80,000	60,000	200\$	Commercio	200	3,120,000	60000, ditto 1900	15 000— 20 000
24,000,000	120,000	100,000	200\$	do 2nd series	200	1,615,000	24000, ditto 1900	10 000— 14 000
16,000,000	80,000	77,555\$	200\$	Construtor do Brazil	200	2,750,000	24000, Jan. 1896	2 000—
8,000,000	40,000	all	200\$	Credito Movel	200	803,079	12 1/2% ditto 1900	77 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Depositos e Descontos	200	640,000	12000, ditto 1900	40 000—
750,000	15,000	all	50	Credito Real do Brazil	200	719,25	33000, ditto 1900	117 000— 110 000
4,000,000	20,000	all	50	Funcionarios Publicos	200	280,317	45000, July 1899	— 183 000
9,110,000	45,550	all	200\$	Hypothecario do Brazil	200	354,357	19000, Jan. 1900	193 500— 194 500
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Lavoura e Comercio	200	230,000	10000, ditto 1900	135 000—
101,248,800	505,734	all	200\$	Nacional Brasileiro	200	17,436,079	60000, ditto 1900	20 000—
100,000	100,000	all	200\$	Republica do Brazil	200	391,700	40, ditto 1899	250 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Rio e Matto Grosso	200	7,571,450	90000, ditto 1900	164 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Rural e Hypothecario	200	43,000	45000, ditto 1900	190 000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Com. e Industria de S. Paulo	200	2,185,336	125000, ditto 1900	100 000— 130 000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200\$	Com. e Industria de Minas Geraes	200	6,000,000	10 1/2% ditto 1900	—
7,000,000	35,000	all	200\$	Credito Real de S. Paulo	200	305,530	8 1/2% ditto 1900	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200\$	Lavradores de S. Paulo	200	1,141,531	12 1/2% ditto 1895	125 000—
25,000,000	125,000	all	200\$	Mercantil de Santos	200	800,000	85000, ditto 1900	40 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	S. Paulo	200	600,000	75000, Jan. 1895	—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200\$	União de S. Paulo	200	400,000	6 1/2% July 1899	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
5,500,000	550,000	all	100\$	Leopoldina	100\$	51,000\$	25000 Feb. 1900	111\$000— 30 000—
6,000,000\$	600,000	all	100\$	Minas de S. Jeronymo	100\$	65,000	—	—
1,000,000	100,000	all	100\$	Mucahi e Campos	100	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Muzambinho	100	2,901,439	int. Sept. 93	1 000— 4 000
62,000,000	310,000	33,525	200\$	Oeste de Minas	200	—	int. Jan. 92	—
—	—	266,475	100	do	100	—	6 1/2% June, 92	19 000— 5 000
—	100,000	10,000	100	Quilombo	100	1,463,242	65\$000, Feb. 86	24 500— 25 500
10,000,000	—	—	200\$	União Sorocabana-Rama	200	45,710	—	4 250—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200\$	União Valeciana	200	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	5,400	200\$	Sapucaia	200	—	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200\$	Tocantins e Araguaia	200	—	—	—
12,500,000	62,500	all	200\$	do	55	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Caricoc	100\$	168,732	15\$000, July 91	155\$000— 195 000
3,000,000	30,000	all	100\$	Carris Urbanos	200	6,000	3 000, May 1900	153 000— 157 000
700,000	7,000	all	100\$	Corcovado (and Hotel)	200	642,447\$	5 000, Jan. 99	150 000— 158 000
14,000,000	70,000	all	200\$	Jardim Botânico	200	105,800\$	3 1/2% June 99	100 000—
12,000,000	60,000	30,000	200\$	S. Christovão	200	34,497	4 000, Feb. 1900	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	100\$	Villa Isabel	100	—	—	—
500,000	5,000	all	100\$	Pernambuco	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Esperanca Maritima	200\$	350,000\$	98000, Jan. 1900	2 300— 200\$000
28,000,000	140,000	all	200\$	Lloyd Brasileiro	200	—	10 000, Feb. 1900	300 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Navegacao Costeira	200	59,598	—	—
673,400	3,367	all	200\$	S. João da Barra e Campos	200	—	—	—
1,000,000	5,000	2,750	200\$	Sul Paulista	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000\$	all	200\$	Alliança	200\$	1,122,080\$	10\$000— Jan. 1900	210\$000—
2,400,000	12,000	all	200\$	America Fabril	200	470,979	7 000— Aug. 96	115 000—
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	Botafogo (sugar)	200	45,373	4 000— Feb. 1900	250 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Brazil Industrial	200	150,000	12 000— ditto 1900	250 000—
1,500,000	15,000	all	200\$	Carica	200	741,977	10 000— ditto 1900	200 000— 210 000
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Casa Nova Industrial	200	284,000	10 000— Feb. 1900	200 000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200\$	Corcovado	200	540,038	10 000— Feb. 1900	—
500,000	2,500	all	200\$	D. Isabel	200	186,252	12 000— July 98	150 000— 200 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Fabril Paulista	200	200,000	12 000— Jan. 1900	200 000— 215 000
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	Industrial Mineira	200	92,814	12 000— Feb. 1900	185 000—
800,000	4,000	all	200\$	Magense	200	28,477	10 000— ditto 1900	100 000— 170 000
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	Manifactory Fluminense	200	144,143	5 000— Mar. 96	200 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200\$	Petropolis Industrial	200	21,693	12 000— Jan. 1900	400 000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200\$	Progresso Industrial	200	630,289	—	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	Rink (Woolens)	100	37,345	4 000— Jan. 1900	102 000—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	S. Felix	100	39,394	— ditto 1900	—
1,200,000	6,000	all	200\$	Santa Luzia	100	—	— ditto 99	150 000—
2,500,000	12,500	all	200\$	S. João	200	71,567	— ditto 1900	170 000— 185 000
2,400,000	12,000	all	200\$	S. Pedro de Alcantara	200	—	—	—
3,500,000	17,500	all	200\$	União Fabril	200	1,314,193	17 1/2% Aug. 99	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
3,000,000\$	15,000	all	200\$	Alliança	20\$	300,000\$	15000, July 97	380\$000— 55\$000
3,000,000	15,000	all	1,000	Argos Fluminense	30	15,584	25 000, Jan. 1900	— 6 000
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Bomfim	30	200,000	1 000, ditto 99	35 000— 10 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200\$	Confiança	30	286,374	3 000, ditto 1900	145 000— 40 000
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	500	Fidelidade	150	253,000	8 000, ditto 98	19 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	1,000	Garantia Industrial	100	400,000	2 000, ditto 1900	57 000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	100	Gerat	20	400,000	1 000, ditto 1900	17 000—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Indemnizadora	20	400,000	3 000, ditto 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200\$	Proteção	20	150,120	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
500,000\$	10,000	all	50\$	Carros Tattersall Moreaux	50\$	42,378\$	1 500, Jan. 99	15\$000
500,000	25,000	all	200\$	Cruzeiro (match factory)	200	—	Mar. 95	30\$000—
60,000,000	20,000	all	200\$	Dons de Santos	200	2,437,379	40 000, Jan. 1900	450 000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200\$	Empreza Industrial Brasileira	200	14,073	100\$000, Aug. 91	— 10 000
3,000,000	15,000	all	200\$	Edificadora	200	6,500,142	8 000, ditto 92	120 000—
2,500,000	25,000	235,000	100	Melhoramentos no Brazil	100	53,282	4 000, Feb. 1900	—
2,000,000	10,000	5,000	100	O Paiz (newspaper)	200	43,577	10 000, Feb. 95	58 000— 62 000
1,000,000	5,000	all	50	Loterias Nacionais do Brazil	50	1,547,639	13 000, ditto 1900	—
2,800,000	14,000	all	100	Matte Laranjeira (sugar)	100	39,267	9 1/2% May 1900	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	100	Sanamento do R. de J. (building society)	100	714,948	2 700, Feb. 92	— 10 000
9,312,800	93,128	33,128	100	Transporte e Armazens	100	400,000	5 000, July 99	85 000—
2,000,000	20,000	all	100	Tropical do Brazil	200	70,674	6 000, Dec. 99	150 000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200\$	União (water for ship)	200	29,987	— Jan. 1900	—

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